Karnataka
Gulbarga

Rapid Household Survey -- RCH Project 1998

Sponsored by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India
New Delhi

Population Research Centre
Institute for Social and Economic Change
Bangalore

June, 1999

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Gulbarga District
1998

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and
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Population Research Centre
Institute for Social and Economic Change
Bangalore

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Preface and Acknowledgments

The Reproductive and Child Health interventions being implemented by Government of India are expected to provide quality services and achieve multiple objectives. There has been a positive paradigm shift from Method-Mix-Target based activity to Client-Centered-Demand Driven quality services. The Government of India desires to re-orient the programme and strengthen the services at the out-reach level. The new approach requires decentralization of planning, monitoring and evaluation of the services at the basic nucleus level which is district.

Keeping in view with their objectives, Government of India (GOI) desired to generate district level data on utilization of the services provided by Government health facilities and people's perception on quality of these services. In order to achieve this goal, GOI decided to undertake Rapid Household Survey (RHS) in all the districts in the country, so that the progress of RCH programme can be monitored. Approximately 50 per cent of the districts are covered in the first year of the project. The survey was conducted by various Regional Agencies (RAs) and coordinated by International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai. The financial assistance for RHS was provided by the World Bank.

In a district, 1100 households and all eligible women (age 15-44) available in these households were covered. The data was collected by using uniform questionnaires, sample designs and field procedures. The survey thus, provided comparable data for all the districts (covered in a year) of the country. Rapid Household Survey (RHS) is the first of its kind in the country ever conducted to generate basic data at the level of a district.

We do hope and believe that the data generated through the survey will meet the requirements of the Programme Administrators and the Policy Makers for making effective interventions for providing quality services and achieving multiple objectives.

The RHS could not have been successfully completed without cooperation and support from innumerable sources at various stages of the project. Although, it is not possible to acknowledge everyone involved in the survey, several organizations and individuals deserve special mention.

The first and the foremost organization to whom we wish to express our thanks is the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) for giving us an opportunity to work for a project of national importance. Our special thanks are due to Shri Y.N. Chaturvedi, Secretary (Family Welfare) for his timely initiative, advice and valuable support to the project. We are also thankful to Shri P.K.Saha, Chief Director of MoHFW and Dr. Padam Singh, Addl. DDG of ICMR for their contribution. We are also thankful to Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd.

Our thanks are also due to Census offices at the state and the Centre and to the Department of Health and Family Welfare Services of Karnataka state.

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The International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai provided valuable guidance and strong support to the survey which is gratefully acknowledged. Our special thanks and gratitude to Prof. K.B. Pathak, former Director and Dr. Sumati Kulkarni, Officiating Director, IIPS for their timely advice and valuable guidance at all stages of the survey. We also acknowledge the contributions of Prof. Shekhar Mukherji, Prof.Faujdar Ram, Dr. D. Radha Devi and Dr. Sulabha Parasuraman, Coordinators of the Project at IIPS, Mumbai.

We would like to express our sincere thanks to our former Director Dr. P.V.Shenoi and his successor Dr. M.Govinda Rao for their valuable advice and co-operation in carrying out Rapid Household Surveys in all the three states. Thanks are also due to Prof. P.H. Rayappa for going through the draft reports. We acknowledge the co-operation received from the Registrar Dr. M.Venkata Reddy and his staff, Accounts Officer Mr. R.Narayanan and his staff, and Estate and Transport-in-charge

Mr. B.S.Krishna Murthy at the Institute for Social and Economic Change. We are thankful to all the respondents in all the three states for sparing their valuable time and for giving us the required information with patience.

We do hope that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, will find the results of the Survey useful in achieving the set objectives of the Rapid Household Survey. Round the clock efforts of my colleagues at the Population Research Centre, will be truly rewarded if the project is able to effectively highlight/reflect the Reproductive and Child Health needs of the community.

K N M Raju
Professor and Head, PRC
Project Director, RCH

June 1999

Salient Findings

Gulbarga district is in the northern part of Karnataka state. Before the states reorganisation it was in Hyderabad state. Lower age at marriage, lower literacy and higher population growth characterise the district.

The survey covered 97 per cent of the selected households and 78 per cent of eligible women. The district is predominantly rural (77 per cent) and characterized by low literacy rate (38.5 per cent) and among the literates only 9 per cent had schooling of 10 years or more.

The mean age at marriage estimated from the survey data revealed 17.6 years for girls and 22.7 years for boys - it was slightly higher in urban areas for both. The mean number of children ever born to women in 15-44 years age group is 3.5 with small difference between rural and urban areas. The pregnancy wastage is worked out to be 5.3 per cent of which 3.4 per cent were abortions (both spontaneous and induced).

Family Planning: Knowledge regarding female sterilisation was found to be universal while over half of the eligible women knew about pill and IUD. About 37 per cent of the women had opted for female sterilisation and less than 2 per cent other methods. Contraception users in urban area was higher than rural area (42.5 per cent and 38.2 per cent, respectively). Another important feature of the contraceptive practice observed in the district is the fact that more and more younger women with fewer children go for sterilisation. For example, the data reveal that about 49 per cent of women in 25-29 year age group were sterilised and for those who had only 2 children it was 26.5 per cent.

Ante-Natal Care: The survey revealed that about 21 per cent of the eligible women had received ante-natal services (3 check-ups, 2TT injections and IFA tablets). The total safe deliveries conducted in the district constituted 47.7 per cent.

Pregnancy Complications: Complications related to the pregnancies accounted for 29 per cent and related to deliveries 10.2 per cent. Side effects from IUD adoption

was found to be high (33.3 per cent) and 35.7 per cent for female sterilisation acceptors. Reproductive tract infection was found to be very low (6.0 per cent). Awareness regarding HIV (AIDS) was high (30.0 per cent).

Utilization of Government Health Care Services: Ante-natal care, complications of pregnancy and delivery, contraceptive services are mainly provided by the government health care services that ranged between 13 per cent to 48 per cent. Immunisation of children was done by government only (25.4 per cent). Private health care services played a major role in treating pneumonia and diarrhoea (over 59 per cent).

Other Health Care: About 25 per cent of all children had received complete protection against major killer diseases (BCG, 3 DPT, 3 Polio and measles). About 15 per cent of the infants had received colostrum breast milk after birth but about 63 per cent children were breast-fed exclusively for four months.

Rapid Household Survey, Reproductive and Child Health

KEY INDICATORS

STATE: KARNATAKA DISTRICT: GULBARGA

No.	KEY INDICATORS			
1	**Population data, 1991**			
	A) Total Population (in thousand)			2
	B) Percent Urban			
	C) Percent Scheduled Caste			
	D) Population growth rate (1981-91) (Annual exponential)			
2	**Sample Population**	**Total**	**Rural**	**U**
	A) Number of households surveyed	1072	814	
	B) Total population covered in survey			
	i) Male	3243	2452	
	ii) Female	3131	2395	
	iii) Total	6374	4847	
	C) Number of men (age 20-54 years) interviewed	127	108	
	D) Number of Eligible Women age 15-44			
	i) Total	1052	812	
	ii) Interviewed	822	615	
3	**Background characteristics of eligible women interviewed**			
	A) Percent Hindu	68.2	69.5	
	B) Percent Muslims	30.1	28.7	
	C) Percent Scheduled Caste	7.6	7.8	
	D) Percent Scheduled Tribe	26.0	28.4	
	E) Percent Other Backward Classes	8.0	8.4	
4	**Marriage Age**			
	A) Mean age at first cohabitation for Eligible Women interviewed			
	B) Percent of boys married at age less than 21 (for marriages since 1.1.1995)	30.9	37.2	
	C) Percent of girls married at age less than 18 (for marriages since 1.1.1995)	47.7	58.8	

No.	KEY INDICATORS	Total	Rural	Urban
5	**Fertility**			
	A) Mean number of children ever born to eligible women age 40-44	4.7	5.2	4.0
	B) For period 1.1.1995 to 30.6.1998			
	a) Average Crude Birth Rate	30.1	31.9	24.4
	b) Average General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)	182.7	190.7	155.7
	c) Percent distribution of total births by order:			
	i) 1	23.4	21.8	30.1
	ii) 2	22.8	22.8	23.0
	iii) 3 and above	53.7	55.3	46.7
6	**Mortality (Number)**			
	A) Infant deaths among children born during 1.1.95 to 30.6.97)	17	17	0
	B) Neonotal deaths among children born during 1.1.95 to 30.6.98 due to tetanus	3	3	0
	C) Total maternal deaths since 1.1.95	3	3	0
7	**Morbidity: Number of cases reported**			
	A) Leprosy	4	4	0
	B) Malaria (3 months prior to survey)	129	95	34
	C) Tuberculosis	24	23	1
8	**Knowledge of family planning**			
	A) Percent of eligible women:			
	i) knowing all modern methods	27.2	23.2	39.1
	ii) knowing any modern spacing method	64.2	61.7	71.5
	iii) knowing any modern method	99.8	99.8	100.0
	iv) knowing any method	99.8	99.8	100.0
	B) Percent of eligible women/their husbands			
	i) Currently using any method	39.2	38.2	42.5
	ii) Female sterilisation	37.8	36.7	41.0
	iii) Male sterilisation	0.4	0.6	0.0
	iv) IUD	0.3	0.3	0.4
	v) Pills	0.2	0.3	0.0
	vi) Condom	0.3	0.1	0.9
	vii) Any traditional method	0.0	0.0	0.0
	C) Percent of eligible women having unmet need for			
	i) limiting	16.4	16.5	15.9
	ii) spacing	31.7	31.7	31.8
	iii) total	48.1	48.2	47.8

No.	KEY INDICATORS	Total	Rural
9	**Maternal Health Care**		
	Percent of eligible women with live/still births since 1.1.95	45.2	47.3
	A) ANC check-up		
	i) who had ANC check-up	70.1	65.9
	ii) who had 3 or more check-up	47.8	42.2
	iii) who had ANC check-up at home	27.3	33.6
	B) T.T. injection during pregnancy		
	i) who had none	51.0	57.0
	ii) who had one	9.4	10.6
	iii) who had two or more	37.9	30.9
	C) IFA tablets during pregnancy:		
	i) who were given IFA tablets	50.5	48.4
	ii) who consumed one IFA tablet regularly	24.7	23.3
	iii) who consumed two IFA tablets regularly	19.6	18.9
	D) Institutional delivery		
	i) total	27.9	19.5
	ii) government	39.4	50.8
	iii) private	60.5	49.1
	E) Delivery at home and attended by Doctor/Nurse/TBA	27.5	25.1
	F) Total safe delivery (D + E)	47.7	39.7
	G) Visited by ANM within two weeks of delivery:	18.2	16.4

No.	KEY INDICATORS	Total	Rural	Urban
10	**Child Care**			
	A) Percent of children age 0-4 months on exclusive breast milk (Relates to the youngest child born since 1.1.1995)	63.1	62.5	66.6
	B) Percent of children who got colostrum (Relates to the youngest child born since 1.1.1995)			
	C) Percent of children age 12-36 months who received (Relates to the youngest child born since 1.1.1995)			
	i) BCG	52.4	47.6	69.8
	ii) DPT			
	a) Three injections	42.1	37.9	57.1
	b) No injection	49.6	53.2	36.5
	iii) Polio			
	a) Three doses	55.8	52.8	66.6
	b) No dose	35.2	36.6	30.1
	iv) Measles	32.5	27.5	50.7
	v) Complete immunisation (BCG, 3DPT, 3Polio and measles)	25.3	20.0	44.4
	vi) At least one dose of Vitamin A	19.9	18.4	25.4
	D) Percentage of babies weighed and babies below 2.5kg			
	i) Percent of babies weighed	13.4	7.2	35.8
	ii) Percent below 2.5 kg. Out of babies weighed	42.8	58.3	31.2
	E) Percent of eligible women whose children (born after 1.1.95) had diarrhoea and who were treated with ORS:			
	i) had diarrhoea	16.8	16.3	18.7
	ii) treated with ORS	8.2	6.5	13.3
	F) Percent of eligible women whose children (born after 1.1.95) had breathing problmes and treated			
	i) Percent who had breathing problem	4.1	3.9	5.0
	ii) Percent of mothers of children with breathing problem who got their children treated by ANM/Govt. facility	25.5	26.0	23.5

No.	KEY INDICATORS	Total	Rural
11	**Reproductive Morbidity**		
	A) Percent of eligible women who had their last pregnancy since 1.1.95, having		
	a. Abortion complications	0.5	0.6
	b. Pregnancy complications	29.3	27.1
	c. Delivery complications	10.2	9.6
	d. Post-delivery complications		
	B) Percent of eligible women having		
	a. Contraceptive side effects		
	i) Female sterilisation	35.7	39.3
	ii) IUD	33.3	50.0
	iii) Pills	0.0	0.0
	b. Any symptom of reproductive tract infection	3.5	3.7
	C) Percent of males having any symptom of reproductive tract infection	0.8	1.0
	D) Percent of household in which adolescent girls were suffering from Anaemia	0.8	1.3
12.	**Awareness on RCH**		
	A) Percent of eligible women (who had their last live birth/still birth since 1.1.95) aware of:		
	a) Pregnancy complications	35.7	37.1
	b) Treatment/practices to be followed in diarrhoea episodes	31.4	29.7
	c) Danger signs of Pneumonia	5.8	4.9
	B) Percent of eligible women who were aware of:		
	a) Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI)	0.3	0.3
	b) Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI)	0.4	0.4
	c) HIV (AIDS)	30.0	4.9
	C) Percent males ago 20-54 having knowledge of:		
	a) Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI)	0.0	0.3
	b) Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI)	2.3	0.4
	c) HIV (AIDS)	32.2	21.7
13.	**Home Visit by Health Worker**		
	A) Percent of rural households visited by ANM/Health Worker three months prior to survey date	13.8	13.8
	B) Percent of households where ANM counseled unmarried adolescent girls	4.6	4.6
	C) Percent of households where ANM distributed IFA tablets to unmarried adolescent girls	1.1	1.1

No.	KEY INDICATORS	Total	Rural	Urban
14	**Utilisation of Health Services**			
	A) Percent induced abortion of last pregnancy since 1.1.95 by			
	a. Doctors	0.0	0.0	0.0
	b. Nurses	80.0	75.0	0.0
	c. Others	20.0	20.0	100.0
	B) Percent of eligible women who sought treatment for complications during			
	i) Pregnancy	72.4	64.5	93.3
	ii) Post-delivery period	78.1	71.6	100.0
	C) Percent of Eligible Women who sought treatment for side effects/health problems due to the use of			
	i) Female sterilisation	27.3	29.6	21.1
	ii) IUD	0.0	0.0	0.0
	iii) Pills	0.0	0.0	0.0
	D) Percent of respondents with RTI who sought treatment			
	i) Males	21.4	18.1	33.3
	ii) Females	70.8	63.1	100.0

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Objectives of the Survey

The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) interventions that are bein implemented by Government of India (GOI) are expected to provide quality services an achieve multiple objectives. There has been a positive paradigm shift from Method-Mix Target based activity to client-centered-demand driven quality services. Attempt is being made by GOI not only to re-orient the programme and service providers attitude a grassroot level but also to strengthen the services at outreach level.

The new approach requires decentralization of planning, monitoring and evaluation of the services. Under such objectives, GOI has been interested to generate district level data other than service statistics on utilization of the services provided by government health facilities and also people's perceptions on quality of services. Therefore, it was decided to undertake rapid household surveys for all the districts in the country. About 50 per cent of the districts are covered in 1998.

The main focus of the rapid household survey were on the following aspects:

1. Coverage of ANC and immunisation services
2. Proportion of safe deliveries
3. Contraceptive prevalence rate
4. Unmet need for family planning
5. Awareness about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS
6. Utilization of Health Services and user's satisfaction.

1.2 About District

Gulbarga district is located in the northers part of Karnataka State. It was a part of Hyderabad State before the states' reorganisation. According to 1991 census the district had a population of 25,82,169 persons and grew at the rate of 2.16 per cent during

1981-91. There were 962 women per 1000 males in the district. The population belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constituted about 28 per cent of the total population in the district. About 52 per cent of males and 24 per cent of females were returned as literate in 1991. Per cent of population living in urban areas constitute 24 per cent in the district.

1.3 Survey design and sample size

In the first year of the RHS, nearly 50 per cent of all the districts in India were selected with random start from either first or second district and then alternative districts were selected. Districts in a state were alphabetically arranged before selection. With this procedure, 252 districts were selected. In the selected districts 50 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs, Villages/Wards) were selected adopting probability proportion to size (PPS) sampling. The village/ward level population was taken as per 1991 census. The sample size for RHS-RCH was fixed at 1000 households i.e. 20 households from each PSU. In order to take care of non-response due to various reasons, over sampling of 10 per cent was done. In other words, 22 households from each PSU were selected following circular systematic random sampling procedure.

1.4 House-listing

House-listing in each of the selected Primary Sample Units (PSU-village/urban ward) is an important activity to select the sample households. IIPS has provided an elaborate procedure to be followed for house-listing which is strictly followed in letter and spirit. It includes:

Listing of every structure in the village/urban ward/block, dwelling units in each structure and other structures like school, shop, cattle shed, dispensary etc., with numbers. Then each dwelling unit is given a separate number. The list of all the households in each Primary Sample Unit forms the sampling frame. The first household is selected by using a random number and other households are selected by employing systematic circular sampling procedure.

All the households in the villages having population less than 1500 have been mapped and listed. A block has been selected for listing and mapping of villages having more than 1500 population. In urban areas a census enumeration block (CEB) has been selected from the selected ward and the notional map was copied. After the identification of the CEB in the city/town, house-listing and mapping have been carried out. From the house-list, the required number of households have been randomly selected. **(Table 1.1)** and **(Table 1.7)** .

Table 1.1. Basic Demographic Indicators from 1991 census, in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Indicators	**1991**
Population (in thousands)	2582.2
Annual exponential growth rate (1981-91) (per cent)	2.16
Population density (per Sq Km)	159.2
Per cent of Urban Population	23.6
Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	962.0
Currently married women age 15-44 (couples) per 1000 population	166.7
Per cent of population	
Scheduled Caste	23.65
Scheduled Tribe	4.14
Others	72.21
Per cent of literate population age 7 +	
Males	52.08
Females	24.29
Persons	38.54

1.5 Questionnaires

Data have been collected through a structured questionnaire. Two types of questionnaire have been designed for each selected household, one eliciting household information, and the other, eliciting information on women. While the information about the household is collected from any adult member (age 20 and above), information about eligible woman is collected from each currently married woman, age 15-44.

Household questionnaire consists of two sections. The first section elicits information on household characteristics such as number of male and female members in the household, number of eligible women for woman questionnaire, religion, caste, source of drinking water, type of house construction, detailed information on each birth since January, 1995, incidence of maternal deaths since January, 1995, age at marriage of males and females married since January, 1995, prevalence of malaria since three months preceding the survey date, prevalence of TB and leprosy, and supply of Iron and Folic Acid tablets to un-married and anaemic girls age 15-19. This information is collected from any adult member in the household. Section 2 specifically aims at collecting information on general awareness about Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI), Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) and HIV (AIDS) of any male member, age 20-54, in the household.

Woman questionnaire consists of 6 sections. Data on general characteristics like current age, effective marriage age, number of live births, living children and pregnancy wastage (still births, induced abortions and spontaneous abortions) are collected in section 1; data on ante-natal, natal and post natal care are collected in section 2; on immunization and child care for the last and last but one child born since January, 1998 are collected in section 3; on contraception are collected in section 4; section 5 deals with the assessment of quality of government health services and client satisfaction; and section 6 elicits information on Awareness about RTI, STI and HIV (AIDS).

Quality of data depends on many factors. Of them, questionnaire design, training of field staff and supervision of data collection are vital. These aspects have been taken into account in the survey.

The questionnaire is designed for minimum number of errors that occur while collecting data. Most questions have been designed with clarity and there is no scope for ambiguity. Questions are pre-coded, and skips and filters have also been provided for easy flow of data collection.

Further, the quality of data has been ensured through intensive training of field staff. Field staff were trained (investigators, supervisors and editors) on the methods of data collection through classroom lectures and mock interviews. They were given 10 days training in local language and each question was explained in detail along with Training Manual during the training sessions. All the technical terms have been explained thoroughly until every one of them understood well. Special lectures from experts in the fields of reproduction, immunization, communicable diseases, reproductive tract infection, sexually transmitted infection and HIV (AIDS) have been organized during the training, thus, fully exposing them to the topics under study. This has enhanced their understanding of questions better and has increased their ability in eliciting information even from an illiterate and ignorant respondent. Also, they were made to conduct mock interviews in the class room. They were also taken to villages and urban blocks for field interviewing. Training sessions were conducted by the staff of the Population Research Center at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (Bangalore) and the International Institute for Population Sciences (Mumbai). Each investigator has been provided with an Investigator's Manual and the team supervisor with a Supervisor's, Editor's and Sampling manuals.

In addition, data have been checked and edited right in the field by the team supervisor. Surprise checks (10 per cent of the total sample) have been made by the staff of the Population Research Centre at the Institute for Social and Economic Change. Research officers of the International Institute for Population Studies were also present throughout the field operations.

1.6 Recruitment, Training and Fieldwork

Educational qualification of field staff, their experience in collecting data and their commitment to the job are important contributing factors in obtaining quality data. All team supervisors have minimum post-graduate degree and some of them have completed M Phil in social sciences. More than 90 per cent of all investigators are post-graduates and the rest have completed graduation. All have fairly good knowledge of English and the local language, Kannada. In addition, many are able to conduct interviews in Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Marathi, Hindi and Urdu. About 30 per cent of them have experience in collecting demographic and health data in different India Population Projects (IPP) carried out by different organizations.

Field staff were trained during September 16 to 23, 1998. Field operation started on September 25, 1998 and was completed on November 30, 1998. Data collection work was reviewed when the team took a break for two days during Deepavali festival and doubts were cleared on some questions. To facilitate all these operations to be carried out in the field, a vehicle has been provided for each team. In general, between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. house-listing, mapping and selection of households are carried out, and interviews are conducted between 6 am and 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. Teams used to be in the primary sample unit (PSU) by 6 a.m. and leave by 8 p.m. All these field operations were completed in a day in many PSUs and more than one day in the remaining PSUs.

Data collection has been carried out in each selected district by a team consisting of a supervisor-cum-editor, three female investigators and a male investigator. There are two major field operations in the survey, namely, i) house- listing, mapping, and selection of sample households, and ii) interviews. House-listing and mapping have been carried out by two persons together. While one person records the particulars in the house-listing form for each household, other person maps the household. This procedure minimizes the error of assigning different numbers in house-listing form and map for the same household. The Supervisor has prepared a consolidated list of households and map for the PSU. After selecting the required number of households to be interviewed, the supervisor assigns the lists which contains household number, name of the head of

household, address, date assigned, result of interview of household and woman questionnaires to the investigators. At the end of interviews, a consolidated list in 'Supervisor's Assignment Sheet' is prepared from all Investigator's Assignment Sheets by the supervisor. In addition, the supervisor is assigned the job of editing the questionnaires and cent per cent spot checks in the field itself.

Household questionnaire has been canvassed by the male investigator when male respondent age 20-54 is available in the household. In other cases, the household and woman questionnaires have been canvassed by the female investigator.

1.7 Data Processing and Tabulation

Data entry software provided by the International Institute for Population Sciences has been experimented by entering more than 1000 questionnaires. The software is found to be adequate and only minor changes have been made to suit the local conditions. **(Table 1.7)**

Table 1.7. **Sample Results for Households, Males and Eligible Women, Gulbarga district, Karnataka, 1998**

Results	Total	Rural	Urban
Households Selected			
Households	**1100**	**837**	**263**
Completed	1072	814	258
Households present but not competent respondent at home	4	3	1
Households Absent	23	20	3
Postponed	0	0	0
Refused	1	0	1
Dwelling Vacant/ Address Not a Dwelling	0	0	0
Dwelling Destroyed	0	0	0
Dwelling Not Found	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
HH Response Rate* (HRR)	**97.4**	**97.2**	**98.1**
Total Eligible Women			
Eligible Women	**1052**	**813**	**239**
Completed (Interviewed)	821	615	206
Not at Home	225	195	30
Refused	2	1	1
Partly Completed	1	0	1
Other	3	2	1
EW Response Rate* (EWRR)	**78.0**	**75.7**	**86.1**
Number of Males Interviewed	**127**	**108**	**19**

* HRR = (Households Interviewed/1100)*100
** EWRR = (Eligible Women Interviewed/Total Eligible Women) * 100

CHAPTER 2

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 General Characteristics

The survey covered 97.4 per cent of the households in the sample of which 97.2 per cent were rural and 98.1 per cent were urban. Hindus constituted about 84 per cent, Muslims 14 per cent and less than 1 per cent were Christians in the population. Among the Hindus 34 per cent belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 12.5 per cent to Other Backward Castes (OBC). **(Table 2.1)**

In the sample 11 per cent of the houses were reported as Pucca and the rest Kuchha or Semi-Pucca. About 8 per cent of rural and 63 per cent of urban households were provided drinking water through taps. The other major source of drinking water was hand pump - 57.4 per cent in rural and 20.1 per cent in urban. The rest got drinking water from wells.

2.2 Marriages, Births, Infant Deaths and Morbidity

During the reference period (during 1-1-1995 to date) a total of 252 marriages are reported - 195 in villages and 57 in urban areas. The mean age at marriage of boys is 21.9 years in rural area and 25.7 years in urban area, while that of urban girls is four years higher than rural (17 and 21 years). The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is estimated to be 30.1 **(Table 2.2)**.

In the survey, 17 infant deaths were reported suggesting high infant mortality rate. The morbidity in rural areas of Gulbarga seems to be much higher as a number of malaria and tuberculosis cases are reported there **(Table 2.2)**.

Table 2.1. General Characteristics of Households Surveyed in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Indicators	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Number of households interviewed	1072	814	258
2. Household Population			
Total	6374	4847	1527
Male	3243	2452	791
Female	3131	2395	736
Sex ratio(F/M *1000)	965	976	930
Number of currently married Women(15-44 years)	1052	812	240
3. Percent of Households by Religion			
Hindu	83.9	88.9	68.2
Muslim	14.5	10.3	27.9
Christian	0.9	0.3	2.7
Sikhs	0.1	0.1	0.3
Buddhists	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.3	0.2	0.7
4. Percent of Households by Caste*			
Scheduled Caste	18.8	17.2	24.0
Scheduled tribe	15.3	18.5	5.4
Other Backward Class	12.5	15.7	2.3
Others	39.9	40.2	38.7
5. Percent of Households by Type of House			
Kachcha	57.3	64.8	33.7
Semi pucca	31.1	28.3	39.9
Pucca	11.4	6.7	26.3
6. Percent of Households by Source of Drinking Water			
Tap	21.8	8.4	63.9
Hand Pump	48.5	57.4	20.1
Well	25.4	31.3	6.9
Others	4.2	2.7	8.9

* Total percent may not add to 100 due to missing cases.

Table 2.2. Marriages, Births, Mortality and Morbidity in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Indicators	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Marriages during 1-1-95 to survey date			
(a) Total number of marriages	252	195	57
(b) Mean age at marriage for Boys	22.7	21.9	25.7
(c) Mean age at marriage for girls	17.6	16.7	20.5
(d) Boys marrying at age less than 21 years (%)	30.9	37.2	6.9
(e) Girls marrying at age less than 18 years (%)	47.7	58.8	14.2
2. Births(Reference period: 1-1-95 to 30-6-98)			
(a) Number of births reported			
Total	648	522	126
Male	333	265	68
Female	315	257	58
(b) Average annual CBR	30.1	31.9	24.4
(b) Average annual GMFR	182.7	190.7	155.7
(c) Percent distribution of birth by order of birth			
1	23.4	21.8	30.1
2	22.8	22.8	23.0
3	19.9	19.7	20.6
4+	33.8	35.6	26.1
3. Deaths among children born during 1-1-95 to 30-6-97* in			
(a) Neonatal period	14	14	0
(b) Post neonatal period	4	4	0
(c) Infancy			
Male	9	9	0
Female	8	8	0
4. Number of neonatal deaths among children born during 1-1-95 to 30-6-98 due to tetanus	3	3	0
5. Number of Maternal Deaths Reported during 1-1-95 to survey date	3	3	0
6. Major illnesses			
(1) Number of cases reported			
(a) Leprosy			
Male	3	3	0
Female	1	1	0
(b) Malaria**			
Male	65	52	13
Female	64	43	21
(c) Tuberculosis			
Male	17	17	0
Female	7	6	1
(2) Number of cases treated			
(a) Leprosy			
Male	2	2	0
Female	1	1	0
(b) Malaria**			
Male	63	50	13
Female	61	40	21
(c) Tuberculosis			
Male	17	17	0
Female	7	6	1

* End point or reference period is restricted to 30-6-1997 to ensure one year exposure to the risk of death for all births.

** Reference period is 3 months prior to survey.

CHAPTER 3

FERTILITY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WOMEN

3.1 Characteristics of Currently Married Women

About 45 per cent of eligible women were in 20-29 age group. Age at consummation of marriage of women revealed that 88 per cent in rural area had consummated below 18 years as compared to 65 per cent in urban area **(Table 3.1)**.

3.2 Children Ever Born and Living

The data collected on fertility reveal that mean number of children ever born (CEB) to women in Gulbarga is 3.5 of which 1.8 male and 1.7 female. This reflects the low acceptance of contraception in the district **(Table 3.2)**.

3.3 Outcome of the Pregnancy

The survey data revealed that 94.7 per cent of pregnancies have resulted in live births, 1.6 per cent as still births, 3.2 per cent as spontaneous abortions and the rest (0.2 per cent) as induced abortions. Induced abortions were large in 20.24 age group and spontaneous abortions in 15-19 age group **(Table 3.3)** .

Table 3.1. Percentage distribution of currently Married Women age 15-44 years by selected characteristics in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Background Characteristics	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Age group (years)			
15-19	9.8	10.5	7.7
20-24	22.5	22.1	23.6
25-29	22.7	21.9	25.1
30-34	16.9	17.5	14.9
35-39	15.9	15.2	17.8
40-44	12.0	12.5	10.6
2. Age at Consummation of Marriage			
Below 18 years	82.4	88.2	65.2
18 years and above	17.5	11.7	34.7
3. Religion			
Hindu	68.2	69.5	64.2
Muslim	30.1	28.7	34.3
Christian	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikhs	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buddhists	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Caste*			
Scheduled Caste	7.6	7.8	7.2
Scheduled tribe	26.0	28.4	18.8
Other Backward Class	8.0	8.4	6.7
Others	58.2	55.2	67.1
5. Education			
Illiterate	72.9	80.4	50.7
0-4 @ years	4.9	4.8	5.3
5-9 years	12.6	10.5	18.8
10 years and above	9.3	4.0	25.1
6. Husband Education*			
Illiterate	44.8	52.8	21.2
0-4 @ years	8.2	9.1	5.8
5-9 years	15.5	13.5	21.7
10 years and above	31.2	24.5	51.2
7. Type of House			
Kachcha	58.1	59.6	53.6
Semi pucca	25.7	25.6	26.0
Pucca	14.4	13.0	18.8
Number of women	822	615	207

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
* Percent may not add up to 100 due to missing cases.

Table 3.2. FERTILITY
Children Ever Born (CEB) and Children Surviving (CS) by Selected Characteristics of currently married women age 15-44 years in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Background Characteristics		Mean Children Ever Born			Mean Children Surviving			No. of women
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1. Age group	15-19	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	81
	20-24	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.0	0.9	2.0	185
	25-29	1.8	1.7	3.5	1.6	1.5	3.1	187
	30-34	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.0	1.8	3.8	139
	35-39	2.7	2.6	5.3	2.1	2.2	4.4	131
	40-44	2.6	2.2	4.9	2.3	1.9	4.2	99
2. Residence	Rural	1.9	1.8	3.7	1.6	1.5	3.2	615
	Urban	1.6	1.4	3.1	1.4	1.3	2.7	207
3. Religion	Hindu	1.8	1.7	3.6	1.6	1.4	3.0	561
	Muslim	1.8	1.6	3.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	248
	Christian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Sikhs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Buddhists	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
4. Caste	Scheduled Caste	1.9	1.4	3.4	1.7	1.2	2.9	63
	Scheduled tribe	2.0	1.8	3.8	1.7	1.6	3.4	214
	OBC	2.0	1.5	3.5	1.7	1.2	2.9	66
	Others	1.6	1.7	3.3	1.4	1.4	2.8	218
5. Education	Illiterate	2.0	1.9	3.9	1.7	1.6	3.3	600
	0-4 @ years	1.8	1.3	3.1	1.6	1.1	2.8	41
	5-9 years	1.5	1.1	2.7	1.3	1.0	2.4	104
	10 years and above	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.1	2.1	77
6. Type of House	Kutcha	1.9	1.7	3.6	1.6	1.4	3.1	478
	Semi Pucca	1.8	1.6	3.4	1.6	1.4	3.0	212
	Pucca	1.6	1.7	3.4	1.3	1.5	2.8	119
All women		1.8	1.7	3.5	1.6	1.4	3.1	822

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
* Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 3.3. OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY

Percentage Distribution of Pregnancies of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years in each age group by Outcome of pregnancy, Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Age Group	Type of Outcome					Number of Pregnancies
	Live Birth	Still Birth	Spont. Abortion	Induced Abortion	Total	
15-19	91.3	2.9	5.8	0.0	100.0	69
20-24	93.1	2.5	3.4	0.9	100.0	435
25-29	94.4	1.9	3.4	0.1	100.0	704
30-34	95.0	1.5	3.0	0.4	100.0	660
35-39	96.4	1.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	725
40-44	94.5	1.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	516
All Women	94.7	1.6	3.2	0.2	100.0	3109

CHAPTER 4

UTILIZATION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

4.1 Maternal Services

a. Ante-natal Care (ANC)

Majority of the women - 65.9 per cent in rural and 85.1 per cent in urban had received ANC. Their proportion was higher among literates as compared to illiterates, Hindus as compared to Muslims and in 20-34 age group as compared to older women. **(Table 4.1)/Fig. 4.1.**

b. Type of Ante-Natal Care (ANC)

The per cent of women who had received TT, Iron and Folic Acid tablets and 3 ANC visits was found to be only 27.6 per cent. Blood pressure was measured for 43.5 per cent of pregnant women and only 25.8 per cent of women were weighed during pregnancy. It is surprising that though about 50.5 per cent of pregnant women were supplied IFA tablets 44 per cent are reported to have taken the tablet regularly. **(Table 4.2)/Fig. 4.2.**

c. Reasons for Not Getting ANC

The number of women who did not receive any ANC was only 29.8 and they reported that lack of knowledge of services, not finding it necessary or customary were the main reasons for not seeking ANC **(Table 4.3).**

d. Pregnancy Complications and Treatment

Women reporting some complications arising from pregnancy constituted 29 per cent. Majority among them complained of weakness or tiredness (18.8 per cent) and dizziness (12.3per cent). Among them 72.4 per cent sought treatment for the complication - mainly from private sources. **(Table 4.4)/Fig. 4.3.**

Figure 4.1: Number and timing of antenatal visits

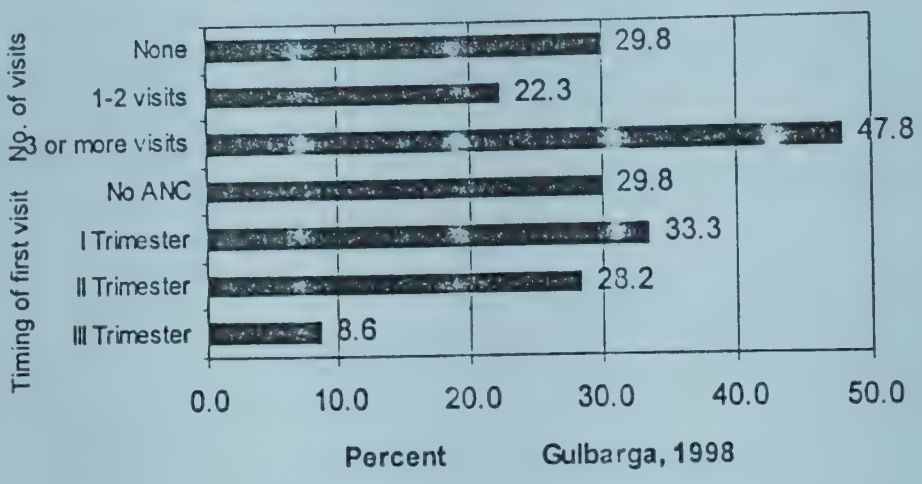


Figure 4.2: Percent of women who received Full ANC by background characteristics

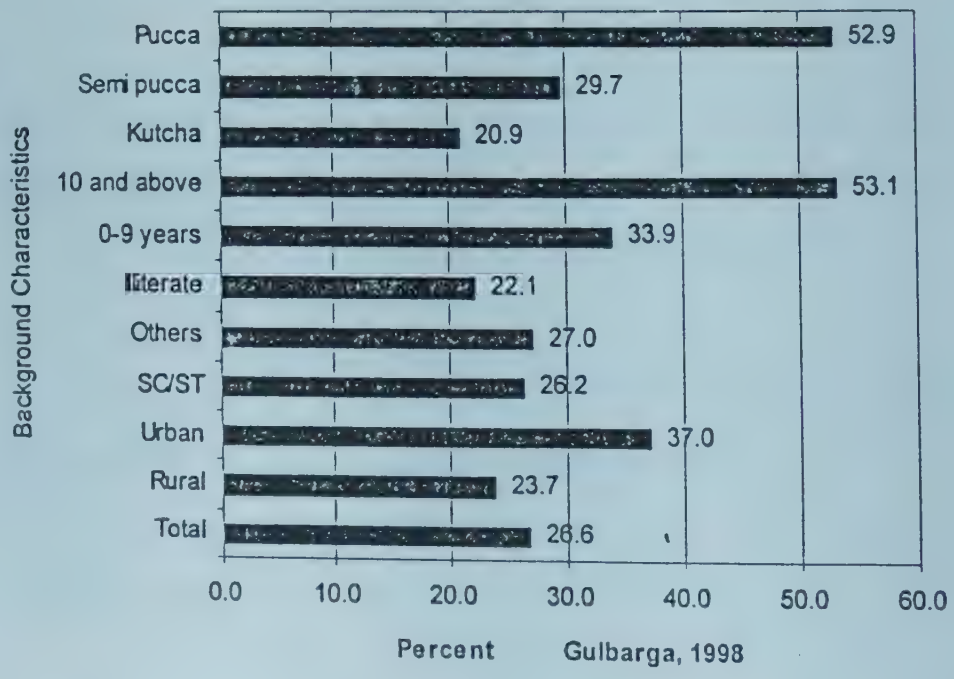
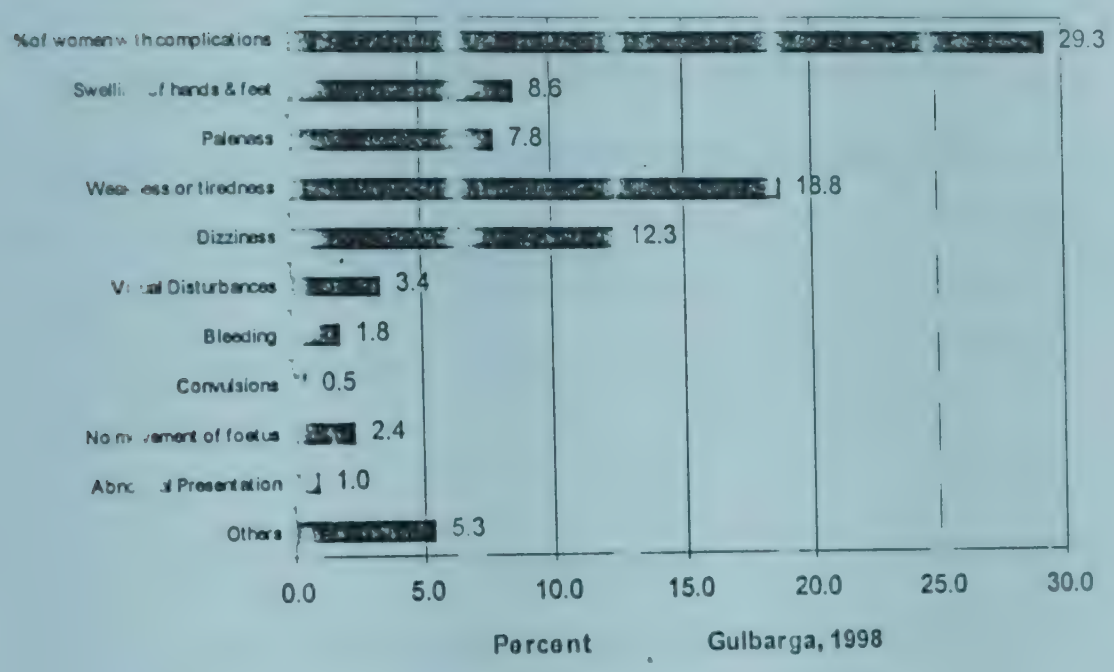


Figure 4.3 Type of complication during pregnancy



e. Natal Care

Only 28 per cent of deliveries in the district were conducted in health institutions - 39 per cent of them in government and 60 per cent in private. Seventy two per cent of births have occurred at homes conducted mainly by untrained *dais*, relatives, neighbours or friends (71 per cent) followed by ANM (6.3 per cent). In only 12.6 per cent of home deliveries Disposable Delivery Kit (DDK) was used **Table 4.**

f. Post-Natal Care

Only 18 per cent of women had received a post-delivery follow up visit by a health personnel (within two weeks). About 23 per cent women reported post-delivery complications like high fever, lower abdominal pain excessive bleeding etc. Of these, 34 per cent sought treatment mainly from Government sources. Private sources provided treatment to about 9 per cent of women **(Table 4.)/Fig. 4.4 and 4.5.**

4.2 Child Care

a. Birth Weight of New Born Babies

About 13 per cent of new born babies were weighed soon after birth (7.2 per cent in rural and 35.8 per cent in urban areas) and it was found that 42 per cent of them were under weight (less than 2.5 Kg.). Per cent of under weight babies was higher in rural areas (58.3 per cent) compared with urban areas (31.2 per cent).

b. Immunization of Children

Only twenty five per cent of children age 12-23 months were fully protected against Polio, DPT, Measles and Tuberculosis. Fifty two per cent had BCG, 55.8 per cent had received 3 doses of Polio and 42.1 per cent 3 doses of DPT. However, 80 per cent of children had not received any Vitamin 'A' dose and only 1.3 per cent had received IFA tablets/liquids. **(Table 4.7)/Fig. 4.6.**

Figure 4.4: Type of delivery complications

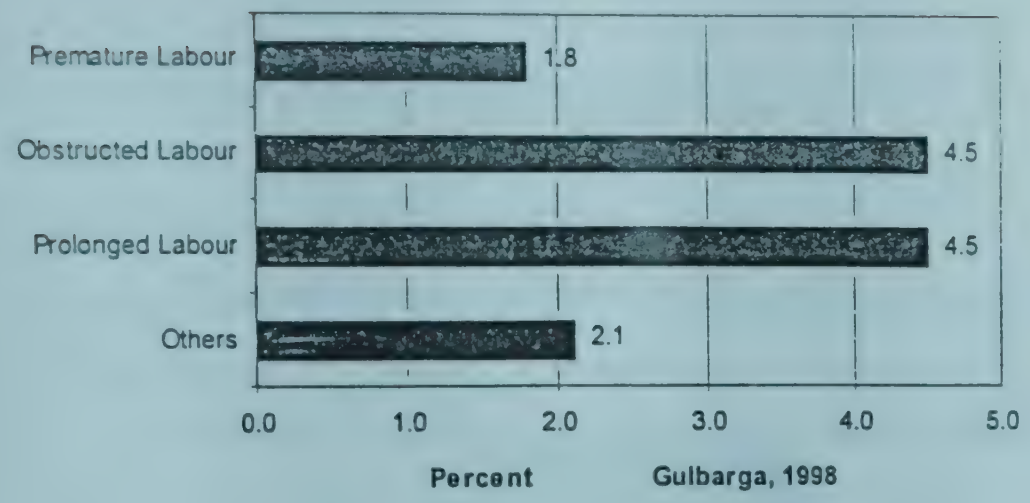


Figure 4.5: Type of post delivery complications

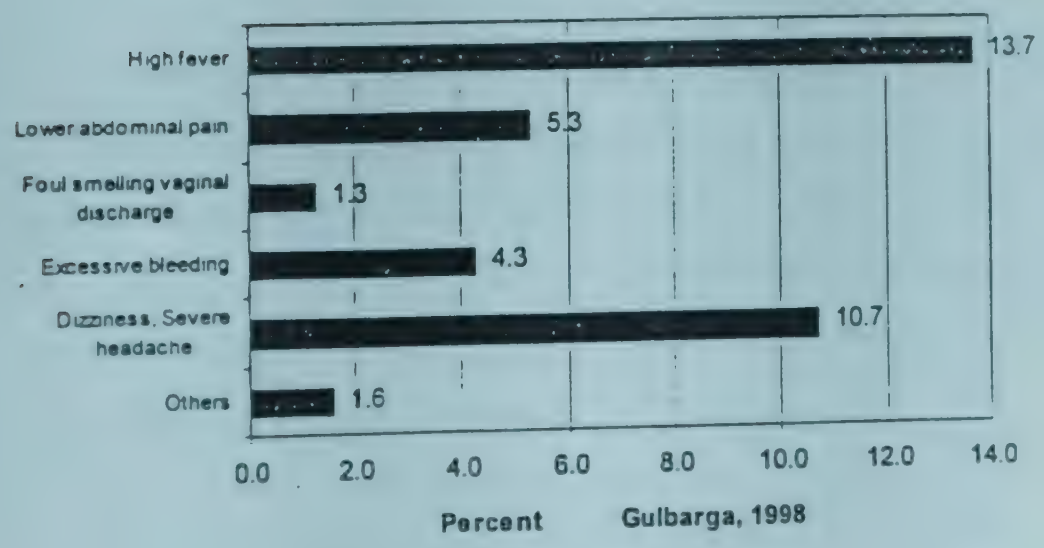
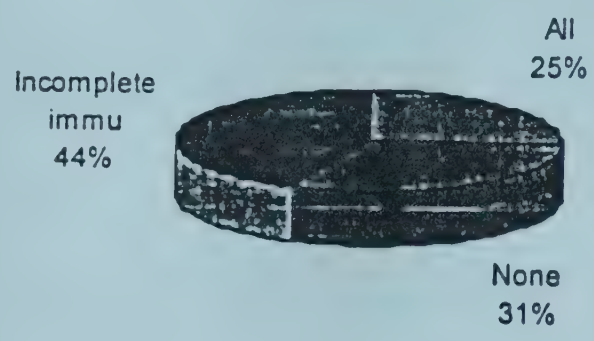


Figure 4.6 Percent Fully Immunized Children Aged 12-36 months: Gulbarga, 1998
(BCG + 3DPT + 3Polio+Measles)



c. Source of Immunisation

Over fifty per cent of children had received immunization from the government sources. Those who received from private sources was higher in urban areas (21 per cent) as compared to rural areas (9 per cent) **(Table 4.8)**.

d. Reasons for Not Immunising the Child

Unware of need for immunisation, vaccine not available, were cited as some of the reasons for not receiving immunisation. **(Table 4.9)**

e. Breast-feeding and Weaning Practices

Per cent of women who were advised on breast-feeding was about 28 per cent. It was higher in urban area (51 per cent) as compared with rural (22 per cent). 16 per cent of children were breast-fed on the day of their birth. About 63 per cent of babies were on exclusive breast milk. Those children who were exclusively breast-fed for at least four months were 94.4 per cent. 7.5 per cent of children were introduced to semi-solid food at fifth or sixth month and it was 25 per cent during seventh to twelfth month for solid food **(Table 4.10)**.

f. Awareness and Treatment about Diarrhoea and Pneumonia

Nearly one-third of women were aware of what to do in case the child gets Diarrhoea. Twenty seven per cent of them knew about ORS. Only 16.8 per cent of children reported that they suffered from diarrhoea during the reference period and 19.6 per cent of them had received treatment at government and 63.9 per cent from private health care sources. **(Table 4.11)/Fig. 4.7**.

Awareness regarding Pneumonia was very low - only 5.8 per cent women. 23 per cent of women reported that their child suffered from pneumonia during the reference period and 25 per cent were treated at government hospitals and 59 per cent in private hospitals. Eight per cent reported that they did not treat their children during pneumonia episode **(Table 4.11)/Fig. 4.7**.

Figure 4.7: Type of Treatment Given To children with Diarrhoea

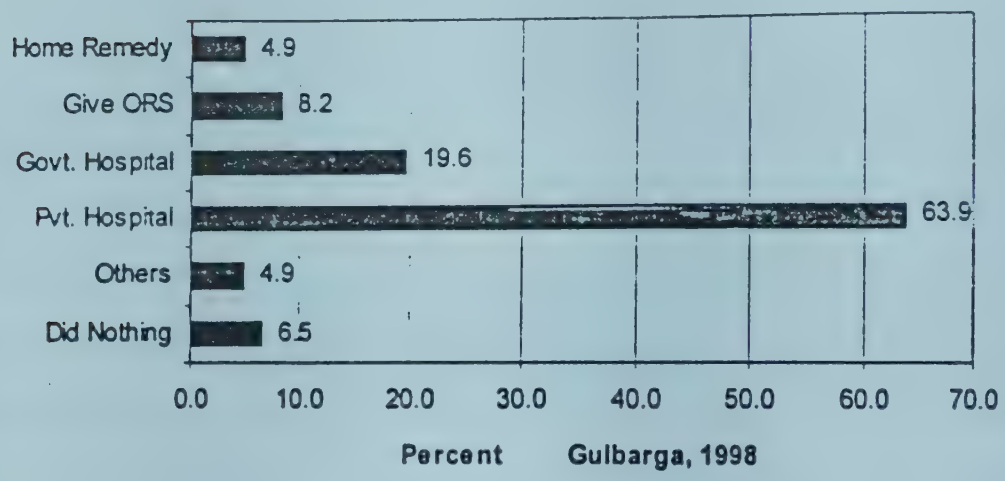


Table 4.1. ANTENATAL CARE

Percentage Distribution of women * by Source of Antenatal Care(ANC) during pregnancy, in each category of selected characteristics in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Background Characteristics	ANC (1)	No ANC (2)	Total (3)	Number of Women (4)	Percentage distribution** of women with ANC by source of ANC			
					ANC at home from H.W. (5)	Govt. Health Facility (6)	Private Health Facility (7)	Other (8)
1. Broad Age Group								
Less than 20 years	74.4	25.5	100	43	21.0	26.3	52.6	0.0
20-34	71.0	29.0	100	300	27.5	27.1	43.8	1.5
35 years and above	55.1	44.8	100	29	36.8	21.0	42.1	0.0
2. Residence								
Rural	65.9	34.0	100	291	33.6	24.0	41.4	0.8
Urban	85.1	14.8	100	81	6.7	35.1	55.4	2.7
3. Education								
Illiterate	64.4	35.5	100	284	30.6	29.2	38.2	1.8
0-4 @ years	81.8	18.1	100	11	33.3	8.3	58.3	0.0
5-9 years	84.4	15.5	100	45	19.5	17.3	63.0	0.0
10 years and above	96.8	3.1	100	32	14.2	28.5	57.1	0.0
4. Religion								
Hindu	71.0	28.9	100	249	28.3	26.0	44.6	0.9
Muslim	66.3	33.6	100	116	25.0	29.3	43.4	2.1
Christian	*****.*	*****.*	********	0	*****.*	*****.*	******.*	******.*
Sikhs	*****.*	*****.*	********	0	*****.*	*****.*	******.*	******.*
Buddhists	*****.*	*****.*	********	0	*****.*	*****.*	******.*	******.*
Others	*****.*	*****.*	********	0	*****.*	*****.*	******.*	******.*
5. Caste								
Scheduled Caste	71.4	28.5	100	35	36.6	30.0	33.3	0.0
Scheduled tribe	67.7	32.2	100	96	33.3	18.5	46.9	1.2
OBC	76.0	24.0	100	25	29.1	37.5	29.1	4.1
Others	73.1	26.8	100	93	20.0	28.7	51.2	0.0
6. Type of House								
Kutcha	67.8	32.1	100	218	31.6	26.2	40.9	1.0
Semi Pucca	71.7	28.2	100	92	24.0	27.8	45.5	2.5
Pucca	72.7	27.2	100	55	15.5	28.8	55.5	0.0
All Women	70.1	29.8	100	372	27.3	26.6	44.7	1.2

* Women who had their last live/still birth since Jan 1, 1995.
** Percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple answers.
@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

Table 4.2. TYPE OF ANTENATAL CARE(ANC)
Percentage Distribution of women * by Type of Ante Natal Care by selected background characteristics in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Antenatal Care	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Percentage Distribution of Women by Number of ANC Visits											
0	29.8	34.0	14.8	33.1	27.0	35.5	16.0	3.1	36.1	23.9	11.7
1-2	22.3	23.7	17.2	22.7	22.9	24.6	19.6	6.2	25.2	19.0	11.7
3 and above	47.8	42.2	67.9	44.1	50.0	39.7	64.2	90.6	38.5	57.0	76.4
2. Percentage Distribution of Women by Timing of First ANC Visit											
None	29.8	34.0	14.8	33.1	27.0	35.5	16.0	3.1	36.1	23.9	11.7
First Trimester	33.3	27.4	54.3	31.7	37.0	25.3	51.7	71.8	24.7	42.1	61.7
Second Trimester	28.2	29.2	24.6	25.5	28.2	29.9	25.0	18.7	30.4	24.7	20.5
Third Trimester	8.6	9.2	6.1	9.6	7.6	9.1	7.1	6.2	8.5	9.0	5.8
3. Percent of Women											
a. Whose Weight was taken during pregnancy	25.8	16.8	58.0	18.6	30.5	16.9	42.8	75.0	16.6	34.7	52.9
b. Whose Blood Pressure was measured	43.5	36.0	70.3	35.1	49.4	33.8	66.0	90.6	32.3	54.5	76.4
c. Who were given Iron Folic Acid Tablets	50.5	48.4	58.0	51.0	51.1	48.9	50.0	65.6	46.1	52.8	61.7
d. Who took one IFA Tablet a Day Regularly	24.7	23.3	29.6	25.5	25.2	25.0	19.6	31.2	20.9	29.7	26.4
e. Who took two Tablets a Day Regularly	19.6	18.9	22.2	21.3	18.8	19.0	25.0	15.6	20.9	15.7	23.5
f. Who were given Tetanus Injection											
No Injection	51.0	57.0	29.6	52.4	51.7	59.5	30.3	12.5	61.4	42.9	20.5
One Injection	9.4	10.6	4.9	11.7	7.6	10.2	8.9	3.1	9.5	9.0	5.8
Two Injection	37.9	30.9	62.9	33.7	39.4	28.5	60.7	81.2	28.1	45.4	70.5
Do not remember	1.6	1.3	2.4	2.0	1.1	1.7	0.0	3.1	0.9	2.4	2.9
g. Who had Abdominal Check-up											
None	42.4	49.1	18.5	47.5	39.4	50.0	23.2	9.3	49.5	36.3	23.5
1-2	33.6	32.3	38.2	29.6	35.8	32.7	39.2	31.2	33.8	34.7	23.5
3 or more	23.3	17.8	43.2	21.3	24.7	16.5	37.5	59.3	15.7	28.9	52.9
Do not remember	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
h. Who had Full TT + IFA + atleast 3 ANC	27.6	25.0	37.0	27.5	28.2	22.8	37.5	53.1	21.4	32.2	52.9
i. Who had 2TT + IFA + atleast 3 ANC	21.2	17.8	33.3	20.0	22.9	16.2	32.1	46.8	16.1	24.7	44.1
Number of Women	372	291	81	145	170	284	56	32	210	121	34

* Women who had their live/still birth since 1st January 1995.
@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

Table 4.3. REASON FOR NO ANC
Percentage Distribution * of women ** who did not get any Ante Natal Care by Reason by selected background characteristics in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Reasons	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Lack of Knowledge of Services	17.1	18.1	0.0	13.6	17.7	17.7	0.0	100.0	16.2	15.3	0.0
2. Did Not Feel the necessity	91.4	90.9	100.0	93.1	93.3	92.7	75.0	100.0	91.8	96.1	66.6
3. Not Customary	16.1	17.1	0.0	11.3	20.0	16.6	0.0	100.0	14.8	19.2	0.0
4. Financial Cost	2.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
5. Distantly Located	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
6. Poor Quality Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7. No time to go	0.9	1.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
8. Not permitted to go	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Others	3.8	4.0	0.0	2.2	4.4	3.1	12.5	0.0	4.0	3.8	0.0
Number of Women who did not get ANC	105	99	6	44	45	96	8	1	74	26	3

* Percentage exceeds 100 due to multiple reasons.
** Women who had their last live/still birth since Jan 1, 1995.
@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

Table 4.4. PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage Distribution of women * by pregnancy Complication and Type of treatment sought by selected background characteristics in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Pregnancy Complications/Type of treatment	Total	Residence		Education			Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Percent of Women who are aware of Pregnancy Complications	35.7	37.1	30.8	32.7	42.8	50.0	37.1	29.7	50.0
2. Percent of Women who had any Complication during pregnancy	29.3	27.1	37.0	26.7	41.0	31.2	25.7	34.7	32.3
3. Percent of Women by type of Complications									
Swelling of Hands and Feet	8.6	8.2	9.8	8.4	12.5	3.1	7.1	11.5	8.8
Paleness	7.8	7.5	8.6	7.3	10.7	6.2	7.6	7.4	11.7
Weakness or Tiredness	18.8	18.2	20.9	17.2	26.7	18.7	17.1	21.4	20.5
Dizziness	12.3	9.9	20.9	9.8	19.6	21.8	9.5	15.7	17.6
Visual Disturbances	3.4	3.7	2.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.3	0.0
Bleeding	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.7	3.1	1.9	2.4	0.0
Convulsion	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Weak of no Movement of Foetus	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.7	3.1	1.9	4.1	0.0
Abnormal Presentation	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0
Other	5.3	3.0	13.5	3.5	10.7	12.5	3.8	4.9	17.6
a. Percent of Women who had Complications and Sought Treatment	72.4	64.5	93.3	67.1	82.6	90.0	74.0	64.2	90.9
i) Percent** of Women who Sought Treatment by Source of Treatment									
Government Doctor	36.7	39.2	32.1	39.2	31.5	33.3	40.0	37.0	30.0
Private Doctor	59.4	54.9	67.8	52.9	73.6	66.6	55.0	59.2	70.0
Private Nurse	1.2	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0
ANM/Government Nurse	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional Practitioner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government Dispensary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Number of Women	372	291	81	204	56	32	210	121	34

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 1-1-1995.

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling in included here.

** Percentage exceeds 100 due to multiple response.

Table 4.5. DELIVERY CHARACTERISTICS
Percentage Distribution of women * by Delivery and Assistance during delivery by selected background characteristics in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Place of delivery and assistance received	Total	Residence		Caste		Education			Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Percent of women who had Institutional Deliveries	27.9	19.5	58.0	14.4	34.7	17.9	51.7	75.0	20.4	32.2	58.8
a. Percentage Distribution of institutional deliveries by Type of Institution											
Government Institution	39.4	50.8	25.5	61.9	38.9	54.9	27.5	20.8	44.1	46.1	15.0
Private Institution	60.5	49.1	74.4	38.1	61.0	45.1	72.4	79.1	46.5	64.1	85.0
2. Percent of women who had Home Deliveries	72.0	80.4	41.9	85.5	65.2	82.0	48.2	25.0	81.4	64.4	41.1
a. Percentage Distribution of home deliveries by Type of Assistance during delivery											
Doctor	3.7	3.8	2.9	2.4	6.3	3.8	3.7	0.0	2.9	6.4	0.0
Nurse/ANM	6.3	4.7	17.6	5.6	7.2	5.1	11.1	25.0	4.6	8.9	14.2
Trained Dai	17.5	16.6	23.5	13.7	20.7	16.7	22.2	25.0	19.8	14.1	7.1
Other	71.2	73.9	52.9	76.6	65.7	72.9	62.9	50.0	71.3	69.2	78.5
b. Percent of Home deliveries where DDK was used	12.6	10.6	26.4	10.4	15.3	10.7	22.2	37.5	9.3	19.2	14.2
3. Percent of Women who had post delivery follow-up visit (Within Two Week)	18.2	16.4	24.6	21.3	18.2	18.3	16.0	21.8	19.0	16.5	20.5
Number of Women	372	291	81	145	170	284	56	32	210	121	34

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 1995.
@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
+ Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 4.6. DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS
Percentage Distribution of women* by Delivery and Post Delivery Complication and Type of treatment sought by background characteristics in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Complications/type of treatment	Total	Residence		Education			Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Percent of Women who had Delivery Complications	10.2	9.6	12.3	8.8	14.2	15.6	6.6	14.8	11.7
2. Percent of Women by type of Complications									
Premature Labour	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.4	3.5	3.1	1.4	3.3	0.0
Obstructed Labour$	4.5	4.1	6.1	4.2	5.3	6.2	2.8	7.4	5.8
Prolonged Labour(12+ hours)	4.5	4.8	3.7	5.2	3.5	0.0	4.7	4.1	2.9
Any other	2.1	1.3	4.9	1.7	1.7	6.2	0.4	4.1	2.9
3. Percent of Women who had Post Delivery Compl.	23.3	23.0	24.6	24.6	17.8	21.8	26.6	18.1	20.5
4. Percent of Women by type of Post Delivery Complications									
High Fever	13.7	13.4	14.8	13.7	16.0	9.3	15.7	10.7	11.7
Lower Abdominal Pain	5.3	5.8	3.7	5.9	3.5	3.1	7.6	2.4	2.9
Foul Smelling Vaginal Discharge	1.3	1.0	2.4	1.4	1.7	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.0
Excessive Bleeding	4.3	4.1	4.9	4.2	3.5	6.2	4.2	4.1	2.9
Dizziness, Sever Headache	10.7	10.3	12.3	11.9	8.9	3.1	11.4	9.9	8.8
Other	1.6	1.3	2.4	1.0	0.0	9.3	1.4	1.6	2.9
a. Percent of Women who had Post Delivery Compl. who sought Treatment	78.1	71.6	100.0	74.2	90.0	100.0	71.4	90.9	100.0
i. Percent** of Women who sought treatment by Source of Treatment									
Government Doctor	33.8	37.5	25.0	34.6	44.4	14.2	37.5	40.0	0.0
Private Doctor	61.7	56.2	75.0	59.6	55.5	85.7	57.5	55.0	100.0
Private Nurse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ANM/Nurse	1.4	2.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
Traditional Practitioner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Women	372	291	81	284	56	32	210	121	34

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 1995.
$ Included Obstructed Labour and Breech presentation.
+ Total may not tally because of missing information.
@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
** Total percent may exceeds 100 due to multiple reasons.

Table 4.7. VACCINATION OF CHILDREN
Percentage Distribution of Children* (born during 1-1-95 to 30-06-97) who Received Vaccination by Type of Vaccination by selected background characteristics in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Type of Vaccination		Total	Residence		Sex		Caste		Education ¶			Type of House		
			Rural	Urban	Male	Female	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
Polio 0		13.0	10.0	23.8	10.0	16.2	11.8	17.4	9.0	17.3	41.6	8.8	12.3	38.7
BCG		52.4	47.6	69.8	58.0	46.4	45.7	58.3	43.6	73.9	91.6	44.3	56.1	90.3
DPT Doses	No DPT	49.6	53.2	36.5	47.3	52.1	53.3	45.4	56.7	36.9	8.3	56.2	46.0	19.3
	1	4.4	4.8	3.1	6.0	2.8	5.9	15.1	5.4	2.1	0.0	4.7	4.4	3.2
	2	3.7	3.9	3.1	2.6	4.9	5.0	2.2	4.0	2.1	4.1	3.5	5.6	0.0
	3	42.1	37.9	57.1	44.0	40.1	35.5	47.7	33.7	58.7	87.5	35.5	43.8	77.4
Polio Doses	No Polio	35.2	36.6	30.1	30.0	40.8	36.4	34.0	41.4	21.7	4.1	37.8	38.2	12.9
	1	3.0	3.9	0.0	4.0	2.1	2.5	18.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	1.1	0.0
	2	5.8	6.5	3.1	6.0	5.6	6.7	18.9	7.6	0.0	0.0	8.2	3.3	0.0
	3	55.8	52.8	66.6	60.0	51.4	54.2	55.3	46.8	78.2	95.8	49.1	57.3	87.1
Measles		32.5	27.5	50.7	32.0	33.1	29.6	34.8	23.4	52.1	79.1	24.8	39.3	58.0
Full (BCG + 3 DPT + 3 Polio + Measles)		25.3	20.0	44.4	24.0	26.7	21.1	27.2	16.6	41.3	75.0	17.7	30.3	54.8
Percent of children who had no vaccination at all		31.1	32.3	26.9	26.0	36.6	34.7	27.2	37.3	15.2	4.1	35.5	30.3	9.6
Vitamin A doses	None	80.1	81.6	74.6	78.0	82.3	82.2	77.2	84.6	71.7	54.1	85.2	71.9	74.1
	1	6.8	6.5	7.9	10.0	3.5	5.9	8.3	3.6	19.5	12.5	3.5	13.4	6.4
	2	6.1	6.9	3.1	5.3	7.0	6.7	7.5	6.7	2.1	8.3	6.5	6.7	3.2
	3	3.7	2.1	9.5	4.6	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.1	4.3	8.3	2.9	4.4	6.4
	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iron Folic Acid Tablets/Liquids		1.3	0.8	3.1	0.6	2.1	0.8	2.2	1.3	0.0	4.1	1.1	1.1	3.2
Number of Children		292	229	63	150	142	118	132	222	46	24	169	89	31

* Includes only last and last but one living child.
¶ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
+ Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 4.8. SOURCE OF IMMUNISATION

Percentage of children * (Born during 1-1-95 to 30-6-97) who had any Immunisation by Source of Last Immunisation by selected background characteristics in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Source of Immunisation	Total	Residence		Caste		Education			Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
Government											
Government Hospital	22.4	17.2	50.0	17.8	30.0	18.3	40.6	36.8	12.6	28.5	48.2
PHC/CHC	15.1	16.3	10.5	21.4	12.5	18.3	9.3	5.2	18.0	14.2	6.9
Sub-Centre	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ANM (VIllage session)	14.6	18.0	0.0	7.1	17.5	15.6	12.5	5.2	19.8	11.1	3.4
Private											
Private Hospital	7.8	5.7	13.1	1.7	10.0	2.7	9.3	31.5	3.6	7.9	24.1
Private Doctor	3.9	3.2	7.8	1.7	2.5	3.6	0.0	15.7	4.5	1.5	6.9
Other	35.6	39.3	15.7	48.2	26.2	41.2	25.0	5.2	41.4	36.5	6.9
Do Not Know	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Children receiving any immunisation	201	155	46	56	80	139	39	23	109	62	28

* Includes only last and last but one living children.
@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
+ Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 4.9. REASON FOR NOT GIVING IMMUNISATION

Percentage distribution of children* (Born during 1-1-95 to 30-6-97) who did not Receive Immunisation by Reason and Type of Immunisation in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Reasons	BCG	DPT	POLIO	MEASLES	None **
1. Unaware of Need of Immunisation	24.8	20.8	19.2	66.4	25.0
2. Place & Time of Immunisation Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Fear of Side Effects	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1
4. No Faith in Immunisation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Place and Time of Immunisation Inconvenient	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
6. Long Waiting Time	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7. ANM Absent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9
8. Vaccine Not Available	3.0	8.3	15.3	0.0	1.0
9. Other	72.1	70.8	65.3	33.5	21.7
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Children who did not receive any immun.	139	145	101	197	91

* Includes only last and last but one living child.

** No BCG or DPT or POLIO.

Table 4.10. BREAST FEEDING AND CHILD NUTRITION

Percentage of women* given advise on breast feeding and who gave Colostrum to Child by selected background characteristics in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Breastfeeding/Child nutrition	Total	Residence		Caste		Education			Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1.Percent of Women who were Advised on Breast feeding	28.7	22.3	51.2	17.9	34.1	22.1	38.1	68.7	27.3	29.0	41.1
a. Perecent disrtibution** of women who were advised by source of advice											
Doctor	20.1	14.2	29.2	56.0	1752.6	14.7	19.0	36.3	12.5	20.5	50.0
Nurse/ANM	7.6	7.9	7.3	12.0	210.5	8.2	4.7	9.0	7.1	8.8	7.1
Dai	13.4	15.8	9.7	12.0	208.7	19.6	9.5	0.0	17.8	11.7	0.0
Relatives/Friends	56.7	58.7	53.6	68.0	217.5	55.7	61.9	54.5	60.7	55.8	42.8
Other	3.8	4.7	2.4	0.0	207.0	1.6	9.5	4.5	1.7	5.8	7.1
2. Percent of women who breastfed the child											
within two hours of birth	11.8	9.5	20.0	7.9	14.3	8.7	20.0	25.0	7.8	16.2	20.5
After two hours but same day	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.7	5.4	3.6	3.1	5.8	2.5	8.8
1-3 days	68.7	69.1	67.5	73.3	66.4	69.4	67.2	65.6	69.2	68.3	67.6
After 3 Days	14.3	16.3	7.5	13.6	14.3	16.3	9.0	6.2	17.0	12.8	2.9
3. Percent of women# whose children were on on exclusive breast milk	63.1	62.5	66.6	68.0	70.0	62.0	75.0	66.6	63.8	56.2	75.0
4. Percent of women## whose children were breast-fed exclusively for atleast four months	94.4	95.7	90.1	95.6	92.5	95.1	92.1	93.1	95.8	94.0	15.3
5. Percent of women### who introduced their children to semi-solid food at 5th or 6th month	7.5	6.4	11.2	7.0	9.5	6.6	5.8	17.2	6.5	9.9	1.1
6. Percent of women#### who introduced their children to solid food at 7th to 12th month	25.0	23.7	29.2	20.3	25.1	24.7	21.2	33.3	23.9	21.5	6.2
Number of Women	362	282	80	139	167	275	55	32	205	117	34

* With youngest child born after 1-1-1995.
@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
** Percentages exceed 100 due to multiple response
# Women whose children were less than 4 months at the time of survey
Women whose children were 4 months or oldrer at the time of survey
Women with child less than 4 months at the time of survey are excluded
Women with children less than 6 months at the time of survey are excluded
+ Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 4.11. AWARENESS OF DIARRHOEA AND PNEMONIA

Percentage of women * with last child born after 1-1-95, who are aware of diarrhoea and danger signs of Pnemonia and practices followed during diarrhoea and Pneumnia episodes in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

AWARENESS OF DIARRHOEA AND PNEUMONIA	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Percent of women aware of what to do if child gets diarrhoea	31.4	29.7	37.5	19.4	40.7	23.6	52.7	62.5	30.7	33.3	35.2
a. Percentage distribution of women** by reported type of practices to be followed if child gets diarrhoea											
Given ORS	27.6	26.9	30.0	16.5	35.3	21.0	45.4	53.1	27.3	29.0	29.4
Continue normal food	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Continue breast feeding	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Give plenty of fluids	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.1	4.1	2.5	7.2	6.2	3.4	3.4	5.8
Others	1.3	0.7	3.7	0.7	1.8	0.7	1.8	6.2	0.9	1.7	2.9
Do not know	68.5	70.2	62.5	80.5	59.2	76.3	47.2	37.5	69.2	66.6	64.7
2. Percent of women whose child suffered from Diarrhoea during Two Months Prior to Survey	16.8	16.3	18.7	18.7	13.1	16.7	14.5	21.8	15.6	17.0	20.5
a. Percentage distribution of women** by type of treatment given to children with diarrhoea											
Home Remedy	4.9	4.3	6.6	3.8	4.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	5.0	0.0
Gave ORS	8.2	6.5	13.3	3.8	9.0	6.5	12.5	14.2	9.3	5.0	14.2
Treated in Government Hosp.	19.6	19.5	20.0	15.3	22.7	21.7	12.5	14.2	9.3	35.0	28.5
Treated in Private Hosp.	63.9	60.8	73.3	73.0	68.1	56.5	87.5	85.7	68.7	55.0	71.4
Others	4.9	6.5	0.0	11.5	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	6.2	5.0	0.0
Did Nothing	6.5	6.5	6.6	0.0	9.0	2.1	0.0	14.2	9.3	0.0	14.2
3. Percent of women aware of danger signs of Pneumonia	5.8	4.9	8.7	5.0	6.5	5.0	5.4	12.5	6.8	3.4	5.8
a. Percentage distribution of Women** by reported danger signs											
Difficulty in Breathing	4.1	3.9	5.0	4.3	4.1	2.1	5.4	9.3	5.3	2.5	2.9
Chest in-drawing	1.3	1.7	0.0	2.8	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.0
Not able to Drink or take a Feedg	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Excessively Drowsy and Difficulty in keeping awake	1.1	0.3	3.7	0.0	1.8	1.0	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.8	2.9
Pain in Chest and Productive Cough	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
Wheezing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Condition gets Worse than before	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Rapid Breathing	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Do not know	94.2	95.0	91.2	94.9	93.4	94.9	94.5	87.5	93.1	96.5	94.1
2. Percent of women whose Child suffered from Pneumonia during Two Months Prior to Survey	23.7	24.4	21.2	23.0	23.9	19.6	41.8	28.1	20.9	29.9	23.5
a. Percentage distribution of women** by type of treatment											
Home Remedy	5.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	10.0	5.5	8.7	0.0	2.3	11.4	0.0
Treated in Government Hosp.	25.5	26.0	23.5	18.7	22.5	27.7	13.0	44.4	25.5	25.7	25.0
Treated in Private Hosp.	59.3	56.5	70.5	78.1	52.5	55.5	69.5	55.5	60.4	54.2	75.0
Others	2.3	1.4	5.8	3.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.8	0.0
Did Nothing	8.1	10.1	0.0	3.1	15.0	3.7	8.7	0.0	11.6	5.7	0.0
Number of Women	362	282	80	139	167	275	55	32	205	117	34

* With youngest child born after 1-1-1995.
** Percent exceeds 100 due to multiple response.
$ Children born since January 1995.
@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
+ Total may not tally because of missing information.

CHAPTER 5

FAMILY PLANNING

5.1 Knowledge of Contraceptives

Knowledge regarding any modern contraceptive methods was universal while it was lower regarding spacing methods (64.2 per cent). Knowledge of female sterilisation was almost 100 per cent while it gradually declined for other methods - male sterilisation 69.4 per cent, IUD 56.3 per cent, Oral Pill 59.8 per cent and Nirodh only 30.9 per cent **(Table 5.1)**.

5.2 Current Use of Contraception

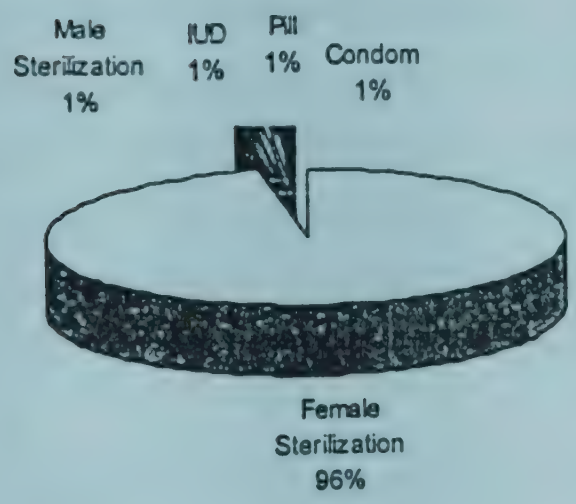
About 39 per cent of eligible women were currently using a contraceptive method - 38 per cent female sterilisation only. Contraceptive practice was higher in urban (42.5 per cent) as compared to rural (38.2 per cent). The per cent female sterilisation was higher in urban (41 per cent) compared to rural (36.7 per cent). Use of spacing methods was very low **(Table 5.2)/Fig. 5.1.**

5.3 Source of Motivation and Supply for Modern Methods of Contraception, Side Effects of Contraception and Satisfaction with Current Use

Most of the contracepting women reported that they were self-motivated or motivated by their husbands to accept a method (88 per cent). Motivation by health personnel accounted for less than 5 per cent **(Table 5.4)**.

Sterilisation services were mainly provided at government facilities (85.5 per cent) while spacing methods were provided by private facilities **(Table 5.4)**.

Figure 5.1: Method of Contraception Currently Used
Gulbarga,1998



5.4 Reasons for Discontinuation and Current Non-Use

Thirty five per cent of women who had discontinued contraceptive use reported that they wanted to have a child and 43 per cent of women reported that they discontinued because of the side effects of the method which caused health problem **(Table 5.6)**.

5.5 Reasons for Never Using Contraception

About 56 per cent of the women who had never used any contraceptive method in the past reported variety of reasons that are put in 'others' category. The rest of the women reported 'against religion' (0.7 per cent) and lack of knowledge (5.2 per cent) regarding family planning methods as reasons for non-use **(Table 5.6)** .

5.6 Intention to Use Contraception and Unmet Need

The current non-users were advised to use contraception to limit their family size. The data show that 93 per cent were advised to opt for female sterilisation followed by IUD - 3.0 per cent. What is most surprising is not a single woman was told to use condoms. There is clear indication that family planning personnel themselves pressurise women to opt for female sterilisation **(Table 5.7)**.

A large proportion of non-users (56 per cent) expressed their intention to use a contraceptive method in the future and 97.6 per cent of them wanted to adopt female sterilisation and only 1 per cent spacing method **(Table 5.7)**. However, the un-met need for family planning methods in Gulbarga district is estimated at 32.3 per cent - 15.9 per cent for spacing method and 16.4 per cent for limiting.

5.7 Males Choice of Family Planning Methods

Most of the males in 20-54 age group have shown preference for female sterilisation (91.3 per cent) and only about 0.7 per cent for spacing methods. Male methods like Vasectomy or Condom were preferred only by 1.5 and 2.3 per cent males, respectively. One of the important reasons reported for preferring female methods (female sterilisation) by males is the fear of weakness **(Table 5.9)** .

Table 5.1. KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS
Percentage of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years Knowing Contracptive Method by selected background characteristics in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Method	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Percent of women knowing All modern methods	27.2	23.2	39.1	21.0	30.0	17.3	46.2	68.8	18.7	36.6	42.7
Any modern spacing method	64.2	61.7	71.5	59.4	66.6	57.1	78.6	92.2	60.5	65.9	76.0
Any modern method	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0
Any method	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0
2. Percent of women knowing specific method											
Female Sterilisation	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0
Male Sterilisation	69.4	68.9	71.0	65.9	71.6	65.0	77.9	88.3	65.9	75.5	69.7
IUD/Loop	56.3	53.5	64.7	49.2	60.7	48.6	71.0	88.3	49.7	62.5	71.8
Pill	59.8	56.7	69.0	57.2	60.7	52.1	75.8	89.6	54.7	64.0	72.9
Condom/Nirodh	30.9	26.5	43.9	25.0	33.8	20.3	52.4	72.7	21.4	40.0	50.0
Rhythm/Periodic Abstinence	12.9	11.7	16.4	12.3	14.1	9.8	18.6	25.9	10.5	15.9	15.6
Withdrawal	2.1	1.6	3.8	1.4	3.0	1.5	2.7	6.4	1.1	4.0	2.0
Other Methods	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
Number of Women	822	615	207	276	423	600	145	77	438	270	96

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
* Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 5.2. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION
Percentage of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years Using Contracptive Method by selected background characteristics in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Method	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Percent of women/husbands using any method	39.2	38.2	42.5	29.7	47.9	36.0	53.1	38.9	35.8	41.8	47.9
a. Any Modern Method	39.2	38.2	42.5	29.7	47.9	36.0	53.1	38.9	35.8	41.8	47.9
i. Any permanent method	38.3	37.4	41.0	28.9	46.5	35.8	51.0	33.7	35.1	40.7	45.8
ii. Any spacing method	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.1	2.0	5.1	0.6	1.1	2.0
b. Any Traditional method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Percent of women/husbands using specific method											
Female Sterilisation	37.8	36.7	41.0	28.6	45.8	35.1	51.0	33.7	34.4	40.3	45.8
Male Sterilisation	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0
IUD/Loop	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.0
Pill	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
Condom/Nirodh	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	2.6	0.0	0.3	2.0
Rhythm/Period Abstinence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Withdrawal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Methods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Non Users	60.7	61.7	57.4	70.2	52.0	64.0	46.9	61.0	64.1	58.1	52.0
Number of Women	822	615	207	276	423	600	145	77	438	270	96

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
+ Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 5.3. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Selected Characteristics
Percent of Current Married Women age 15-44 years by Current Use and ever use of Contraception by Selected Background Characteristics in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Background Characteristics		Current Use Status				Use		No. of women
		Use Modern Method	Use Tradit. Method	Use Any Method (CPR)	Not use any method	Ever	Never	
1. Age group	15-19	2.4	0.0	2.4	97.5	2.4	97.5	81
	20-24	19.4	0.0	19.4	80.5	24.3	75.6	185
	25-29	49.7	0.0	49.7	50.2	50.8	49.2	187
	30-34	58.9	0.0	58.9	41.0	58.9	41.0	139
	35-39	53.4	0.0	53.4	46.5	54.2	45.8	131
	40-44	40.4	0.0	40.4	59.6	42.4	57.5	99
2. Surviving children	0	2.4	0.0	2.4	97.5	3.7	96.3	81
	1	7.6	0.0	7.6	92.3	10.4	89.5	105
	2	26.5	0.0	26.5	73.4	29.5	70.4	132
	3 or more	55.1	0.0	55.1	44.8	56.3	43.6	504
3. Surviving sons	0	7.5	0.0	7.5	92.4	9.8	90.1	172
	1	26.6	0.0	26.6	73.3	29.6	70.3	229
	2 or more	59.1	0.0	59.1	40.8	59.8	40.1	421
4. Surviving daughters	0	19.8	0.0	19.8	80.1	21.6	78.3	217
	1	48.6	0.0	48.6	51.3	49.8	50.1	259
	2 or more	44.5	0.0	44.5	55.4	46.5	53.4	346
5. Religion	Hindu	38.1	0.0	38.1	61.8	39.9	60.0	561
	Muslim	41.1	0.0	41.1	58.8	42.7	57.2	248
	Other	53.8	0.0	53.8	46.1	53.8	46.1	13
6. Type of house	Kutcha	39.5	0.0	39.5	60.4	41.0	59.0	478
	Semi Pucca	40.5	0.0	40.5	59.4	41.9	58.0	212
	Pucca	34.4	0.0	34.4	65.5	37.8	62.1	119
All Women		39.2	0.0	39.2	60.7	41.0	59.0	822

+ Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 5.4. SOURCE OF MOTIVATION AND SUPPLY FOR MODERN METHODS OF CONTRACEPTION
Percentage Current Users of Modern Methods of Contraception by Source of Motivation and Source of Supply by Method of Use in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Source		Method of Contraception					
		Female Steril.	Male Steril.	IUD/Loop	Pill	Condom/ Nirodh	Any Mod. Method
1. Percentage distribution of women by source of motivation for contraceptive use	Self	57.2	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	56.9
	Husband	31.5	25.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	31.8
	Friends/Relatives	4.8	.0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
	Health Perconnel	4.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
	Media	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
	Others	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
2. Percentage distribution of women by source of supply of method	Government Health Facility	85.5	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	83.9
	Private Health Facility	13.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	66.6	14.2
	Others	1.2	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	1.5
	Do not know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.3
Number of users of Modern Methods		311	4	3	2	3	323

Table 5.5. HEALTH PROBLEM AND SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT USE
Percentage Current Users of Modern Methods of Contraception by Health Problems with the use of the Method and Type of Treatment Sought for the Problem by Method of Use in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Source	Method of Contraception					
	Female Steril.	Male Steril.	IUD/Loop	Pill	Condom/ Nirodh	Any Mod. Method
1. Percent who were Informed about the Side Effects before adopting the Method	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5
2. Percent who had Side Effects/Health Problems due to Use of Contraceptive Method	35.6	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	34.6
a. Percent of Women/Husbands by Type of Health Problem/Side Effects						
Weakness	20.5	*****.*	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8
Body Ache	27.3	*****.*	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3
Cramps	4.8	*****.*	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
Weight Gain	4.1	*****.*	33.3	0.0	0.0	4.3
Dizziness	5.1	*****.*	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
Vomiting	0.3		0.0	0.0		0.3
Breast Tenderness	0.3		0.0	0.0		0.3
Irregular Periods	0.9		0.0	0.0		0.9
Excessive Bleeding	1.2		0.0	0.0		1.2
Spotting	0.6		0.0	0.0		0.6
White Discharge	2.5		0.0	0.0		2.4
Others	5.7		0.0	0.0		5.5
3. Percent of Current Users with Side Effects/Health Problems who Sought Treatment for the Problem	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3
a. Percentage Distribution of users who sought treatment by Source of treatment						
Government Health Facility	34.1	*****.*	******.*	*****.*	0.0	34.1
Private Health Facility	63.5	*****.*	******.*	*****.*	0.0	63.5
Others	2.3	*****.*	******.*	*****.*	0.0	2.3
4. Percent of Current Users who had Follow up visit by Health Worker after Adoption of Contracetion	17.6	0.0	33.3	50.0	0.0	17.6
5. Percent of Current Users who are Satisfied with the Contraceptive Method of Current Use	96.4	100.0	66.6	100.0	100.0	96.2
Number of Current Users	311	4	3	2	3	323

Table 5.6. REASON FOR DISCONTINUATION OF USE AND NON-USE

Percentage Distribution of Past Users by Reason for Discontinuation of the Method and Current Non-Users by Reason for Non-Use in Gulbarga

District of Karnataka state

AWARENESS OF DIARRHOEA AND PNEUMONIA	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Number of Past Users * (Current non-users)	14	8	6	4	8	6	1	7	5	5	4
a. Reason for Discontinuation											
wanted child	35.7	37.5	33.3	50.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	28.5	20.0	40.0	50.0
method failed/became pregnant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
supply related problem	7.1	0.0	16.6	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	14.2	20.0	0.0	0.0
side effects/health problems	42.8	50.0	33.3	25.0	50.0	16.6	100.0	57.1	40.0	40.0	50.0
lack of pleasure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
method was inconvenient	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
other	14.2	12.5	16.6	25.0	12.5	33.3	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
2. Number of Current Non-Users **	266	199	67	99	112	208	34	24	143	85	31
a. Reason for Non-use											
Lack of Knowledge about FP Method	5.2	3.0	11.9	2.0	7.1	2.8	14.7	12.5	3.5	7.0	9.6
Against Religion	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.0
Opposition to Family Planning	1.1	1.0	1.4	2.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.0
Others	92.8	94.9	86.5	95.9	91.9	94.7	85.2	87.5	94.4	90.5	90.3

* Excludes Women who are in Menopause or Undergone Hysterectomy.

** Excludes Women who are Pregnant/Want child immediately/in Menopause/ Undergone Hysterectomy.

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

Table 5.7. ADVISE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND FUTURE INTENTION TO USE
Percent of Current Non-Users who were Advised by the ANM/Health worker to use Contracption by Suggested Method; and who intend to use Contraception in Future by Preferred Method; by selected background chacteristics in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Adviced to Use Contraception/Future Intention to use	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Percent of Current Non-Users* Advised by ANM/Health Worker to use Contraception	28.5	31.1	20.3	28.9	29.8	29.7	26.8	21.7	30.7	29.5	20.4
a. Percentage Distribution of Women who were Advised by Method Advised											
Female Sterilisation	93.1	93.5	91.3	98.0	87.1	95.1	83.3	90.0	97.4	88.6	80.0
Male Sterilisation	3.7	3.6	4.3	1.9	6.4	3.8	5.5	0.0	2.5	6.8	0.0
IUD/Loop	3.0	2.7	4.3	0.0	6.4	0.9	11.1	10.0	0.0	4.5	20.0
Pill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Condom/Nirodh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Percent of Current Non-Users* Indending to Use Contraception in Future	56.1	55.7	57.5	57.9	60.1	53.4	59.7	71.7	51.9	62.4	63.2
a. Percentage Distribution of Women intending to use contraception in future by preferred method											
Female Sterilisation	97.6	98.4	95.3	100.0	95.2	97.8	100.0	93.9	98.4	97.8	93.5
Male Sterilisation	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0
IUD/Loop	0.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.4
Pill	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Condom/Nirodh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
3. Number of Non-users	463	350	113	176	208	350	67	46	254	149	49

* Excludes Women who are in Menopause or Undergone Hysterectomy.
@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

Table 5.8. UNMET NEED
Percent of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years with Unmet Need for Family Planning by selected background characteristics in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Unmet Need	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Total	32.3	32.3	32.3	35.8	26.4	34.6	23.4	31.1	32.6	31.4	32.2
2. Limiting	16.4	16.5	15.9	18.1	12.7	18.5	10.3	11.6	16.6	17.0	13.5
3. Spacing	15.9	15.7	16.4	17.7	13.7	16.1	13.1	19.4	15.9	14.4	18.7
3. Number of Women	822	615	207	276	423	600	145	77	438	270	96

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

Note : Unmet need for Limiting : The Proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more chiildren but are not currently using any family planning method.

Unmet need for Spacing : The Proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children but after one year or more and are not currently using any family planning method. It also includes women who are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have a birth.

Total Unmet need : Unmet need for Limiting and Spacing.

+ Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 5.9. Males Choice of Family Planning Method for Limiting in Gulbarga district of Karnataka state

		Percent
1. Percentage distribution of males age 20-54 by choice of Family Planning Method for couples who want no more children		
Method Choice		
1. Female methods	Female Sterilisation	91.3
	Copper-T/Loop	0.7
	Pills	0.0
2. Male methods	Male Sterilisation	2.3
	Condom/Nirodh	1.5
3. Others		2.3
2. Percent of males who will choose for oneself the method they advocate for the couple in general		80.0
3 Percentage distribution* of males who choose female methods by reasons for not choosing a male method		
	Lack of Sexual Pleasure	0.0
	Fear of Impotency	0.8
	Fear of Method Failure	0.0
	Fear of Operation	0.0
	Fear of Weakness	70.0
	Others	43.5
4. Number of male respondents		127

* Total per cent exceeds 100 due to multiple response.

CHAPTER 6

RESPONDENTS CONTACT WITH HEALTH WORKER AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT GOVERNMENT SERVICES

6.1 Home Visits by Health Workers

One of the important functions of the health workers is to provide health care services to the people in their homes. Among those who received visits by health workers, the survey data reports that 98.8 per cent of the respondents were visited by ANMs, 1 per cent by male health workers in rural areas. Most of the respondents (80 per cent) were satisfied with the time spent by ANM in discussions with women respondents about their health problems **(Table 6.1)**.

However, only 4.6 per cent respondents reported that ANM counselled their unmarried adolescent girls and only one per cent respondents had received Iron and Folic Acid tablets for their adolescent girls.

6.2 Client Perception about Quality of Government Health Services

Currently married women in 15-44 age group who had visited a government health facility like Hospital, Community Health Centre (CHC), Primary Health Centre (PHC) or Sub-Centre (SC) were asked whether they were satisfied with the services provided and the way the facilities functioned. Seventy two per cent of them reported that they were satisfied with the services and would recommend it to others. Higher proportion of women reported that the working time of the facilities and their locations are convenient, staff explains how to take prescribed medicines and are friendly with patients. However, lower per cent of women felt no waiting time (15 per cent), treatment free (62 per cent) and treatment at centre effective (69 per cent). Per cent of women visiting the health facility during three months prior to survey was only 12.6 per cent **(Table 6.2)**.

Table 6.1. HOME VISITS BY HEALTH WORKERS

Percent of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years from Rural Areas who Reported Home Visits by Health Worker by Type of Health Worker Visited and Satisfaction by selected background characteristics in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Visit/Satisfaction	Total	Caste		Education			Type of House		
		SC/ST	Others	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Percent of respondents who were visited by Health Worker at home during 3 months prior to survey	13.8	16.2	11.8	11.7	15.7	32.0	14.1	14.2	12.2
a. Percentage distribution* of Women by category of Health Worker visited									
ANM/LHV	98.8	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	96.1	100.0
Health Worker Male	1.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	3.8	0.0
Anganwadi Worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Percent of Women visited by ANM at Home who Expressed Satisfaction over the Amount of Time Spent by ANM	80.0	82.8	82.5	82.7	73.3	87.5	79.2	84.6	80.0
Total Number of Women	615	215	337	495	95	25	375	183	41
3. Percent of households where ANM counselled unmarried adolescent girl	4.6	4.5	4.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	4.5	0.0
4. Percent of households where ANM distributed IFA tablets to adolescent girls	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
Number of Households with Unmarried Girls age 15-19	87	22	45	57	21	9	43	22	22

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Total Percent may exceeds 100 due to multiple response.

Table 6.2. QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES AND CLIENT SATISFACTION
Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years who Visited Govern ment Health Facility by Type of Facility and Satisfaction over Facility, Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Visit to Facility and Satisfaction	Type of Facility				
	Govt. Hosp.	CHC	PHC	SC	Total
1. Percent of women who visited Health Centre during three months prior to survey	8.2	0.3	4.0	0.0	12.6
a. Percent of women who found					
Centers Time Convenient	92.6	100.0	90.9	*****.*	92.3
Centers Location Convenient	64.7	33.3	75.7	*****.*	67.3
Doctor/ANM Available for the Treatment	91.1	100.0	90.9	*****.*	91.3
No Waiting Time at Centre	14.7	0.0	15.1	*****.*	14.4
Privacy for Physical Examination	77.9	100.0	90.9	*****.*	82.6
Centers Staff Friendly	86.7	100.0	93.9	*****.*	89.4
Medicines at the Centre	79.4	100.0	87.8	*****.*	82.6
Staff Ready to Explain how to Take Medicines	85.2	100.0	96.9	*****.*	89.4
Treatment at Centre Effective	69.1	100.0	78.7	*****.*	73.0
Treatment free	61.7	66.6	57.5	*****.*	60.5
Centre Good enough to Recommend to others	72.0	100.0	90.9	*****.*	78.8
Number of Women	68	3	33	0	104

CHAPTER 7
REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTIONS, SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AND HIV (AIDS)

7.1 Awareness - RTI, STI, HIV (AIDS)

A very small proportion of respondents (0.3 per cent) reported that they were aware of Reproductive Tract Infections (RTI). Majority of the respondents learnt about RTI from either electronic media (33 per cent) or through friends/relatives (33 per cent) **(Table 7.1)**.

Nearly one-third of the respondents (over 33 per cent) knew that infection is transmitted through sexual intercourse and 33 per cent reported total ignorance regarding the mode of transmission.

Awareness regarding Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) was only about 2 per cent. The awareness was brought out mainly by newspaper among males and through electronic and friends/relatives among females. Mode of transmission of the infections was fairly known to both males and females **(Table 7.2)**.

Awareness regarding HIV (AIDS) was about 32 per cent among males and it was 30 per cent among females. More urban men and women were aware as compared to rural. Knowledge regarding mode of transmission was over 50 per cent among women and it was higher among men in both rural and urban areas. Knowledge regarding incurability of HIV (AIDS) was, however, more among men as compared to women. All women (100 per cent) reported ignorance about curability of HIV (AIDS) **(Table 7.3)**.

7.2 Prevalence of RTI/STI (Self Reported Symptoms)

Male respondents reporting at least one symptom of RTI was only 11 per cent. It was much lower among females (5.8 per cent). About 21 per cent of males and 70 per cent of females sought treatment for the infections mainly from private facilities **(Table 7.4)**.

Table 7.1: KNOWLEDGE OF REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTION

Percent of Male and Female Respondents who are aware of RTI, Source of Knowledge, Knowledge of Mode of Transmission and Curability in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Source/mode of transmission/curability	Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Percent of Respondents who are Aware of RTI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
a. Percent Distribution* of Respondents by Source of Knowledge						
Electronic Media	*****.*	*****.*	******.*	33.3	50.0	0.0
News Paper	*****.*	*****.*	******.*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Doctors	*****.*	*****.*	******.*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health Workers	*****.*	*****.*	******.*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Friends/Relatives	*****.*	*****.*	******.*	33.3	50.0	0.0
b. Percentage distribution* of Respondents by knowledge of Mode of Transmission						
Sexual Intercourse	*****.*	*****.*	******.*	33.3	0.0	100.0
Lack of Personal Hygiene	*****.*	*****.*	******.*	33.3	50.0	0.0
Others	*****.*	*****.*	******.*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not know	*****.*	*****.*	******.*	33.3	50.0	0.0
c. Percentage distribution of Respondents by knowledge about Curability						
Curable	*****.*	*****.*	******.*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not curable	*****.*	*****.*	******.*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not Know	*****.*	*****.*	******.*	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Respondents	127	108	19	822	600	204

* Total Percent may exceeds 100 due to multiple response.
+ Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 7.2. KNOWLEDGE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION
Percent of Male and Female Respondents who are aware of STI, Source of Knowledge, Knowledge of Mode of Transmission and Curability in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Source/mode of transmission/curability	Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Percent of Respondents who are Aware of STI	2.3	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
a. Percent Distribution* of Respondents by Source of Knowledge						
Electronic Media	0.0	0.0	******.*	25.0	33.3	0.0
News Paper	33.3	33.3	******.*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Doctors	0.0	0.0	******.*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health Workers	0.0	0.0	******.*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Friends/Relatives	0.0	0.0	******.*	25.0	33.3	0.0
b. Percentage distribution* of Respondents by knowledge of Mode of Transmission						
Sexual Intercourse	100.0	100.0	******.*	75.0	66.6	100.0
Mother to child	0.0	0.0	******.*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Blood Transfusion	33.3	33.3	******.*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	******.*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not know	0.0	0.0	******.*	25.0	33.3	0.0
c. Percentage distribution of Respondents by knowledge about Curability						
Curable	100.0	100.0	******.*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not curable	0.0	0.0	******.*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not Know	0.0	0.0	******.*	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Respondents	127	108	19	822	615	207

* Percent exceeds 100 due to multiple responses.

Table 1.3. AWARENESS OF HIV (AIDS)
Percent of Male and Female Respondents who are aware of HIV (AIDS), Source of Knowledge, Knowledge of Mode of Transmission, Curability, Prevention and Misconceptions, [illegible]

HIV (AIDS): Awareness/mode of transmission/ curability/prevention/misconception	Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Percent of Respondents who are aware of HIV	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
a. Percentage distribution of Respondents by Source of Knowledge						
Electronic Media	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
News Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Workers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friends/Relatives	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
b. Percentage distribution of Respondents by knowledge on Mode of Transmission						
Sexual Intercourse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Needles/Blades/Skin Piercing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mother to Child	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blood Transfusion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Others	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do not know	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
c. Percentage distribution of Respondents by knowledge about Curability						
Curable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Not Curable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do not know	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100.0	100.0	100.0
d. Percentage distribution of Respondents aware of Prevention by Type of Practice						
Use Condom in each sexual intercourse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safe sex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Others	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do not know	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
e. Percent of Respondents by having misconceptions about HIV (AIDS)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
f. Percentage distribution of Respondents with misconceptions about mode of transmission by type of misconceptions						
Shaking Hands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hugging	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kissing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sharing Clothes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total of Respondents	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total may exceed 100 due to multiple responses

Table 7.4. PREVALENCE OF RTI AMONG MALES AND FEMALES
Percent of Respondents having RTI Problems and Type of Treatment Gulbarga District of Karnataka state

Prevalence of RTI and Treatment	Total	Caste		Education			House type		
		SC/ST	Others	Illit.	0-9 @ years	10 years & above	Pucca	Kachcha	Semi-pucca
Males									
1. Percent of Respondents who reported at least one symptom of RTI	11.0	7.0	15.2				18.1	9.2	12.5
a. Percent of Respondents who sought treatment	21.4	20.0	28.5				0.0	14.2	40.0
Percent distribution of respondents who sought treatment by type Government Doctor	0.0	0.0	0.0				*****.*	0.0	0.0
Private Doctor	100.0	100.0	100.0				*****.*	100.0	100.0
Male Health Workers	0.0	0.0	0.0				*****.*	0.0	0.0
Relatives/Friends	0.0	0.0	0.0				*****.*	0.0	0.0
Total number of male respondents	127	71	46				11	76	40
Females									
2. Percent of Respondents who reported at least one symptom of RTI	5.8	3.6	5.2	6.1	4.1	6.4	5.0	5.8	5.6
a. Percent of Respondents who sought treatment	70.8	60.0	80.0	67.5	66.6	100.0	66.6	67.8	83.3
Percent distribution of respondents who sought treatment by type Government Doctor	20.5	16.6	8.3	24.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	26.3	10.0
Private Doctor	79.4	83.3	91.6	76.0	75.0	100.0	75.0	73.6	90.0
Government Nurse/ANM/LHV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional Practitioner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Relatives/Friends	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total number of female respondents	822	277	284	600	145	77	119	478	212

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
Note : Data on education of male was not collected in the survey.
+ Total may not tally because of missing information.